

**FOCAL
POINT
FIRES** plc

CONNECTAFLAME®


Powafue
coal effect gas fire

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

All instructions must be handed to the user for safe keeping

Revision H June 1996

Focal Point Fires plc, Avon Trading Park, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 2BT

Brass fire Nat Gas = GC No. 32 502 25

Black fire Nat Gas = GC No. 32 502 26

Brass fire LPG Gas = GC No. 32 502 27

Black fire LPG Gas = GC No. 32 502 28

Country of
destination

GB/IE

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IMPORTANT NOTES

This fire is an Inset Live Fuel Effect Gas Fire with additional convected warmth designed to work on Natural Gas or LPG (Propane) depending upon its factory set adjustments. See data badge on appliance for gas type.

It is the requirements of the law that ALL Appliances & Fittings using gas are installed by a Competent person (such as one having CORGI registration) and in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation & Use) Regulations of 1994 (as amended), the relevant British Standard installation specifications, Codes of Practice, and in accordance with the Manufacturer's Instructions. The Installation shall also be carried out in accordance with the various recommendations contained in the following Regulations:

1) The Building Regulations issued by the Department of The Environment and the Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations issued by the Scottish Development Department, The Electrical Equipment Safety Regulations, Current IEE wiring regulations

2) BS5871 part 2

3) BS5440 part 1

4) BS8303

5) BS1251

6) BS6891

7) BS6461 parts 1&2

8) BS3456 part 201

9) BSEN 60335-2-30

10) BS 5482 part 1 (for LPG appliances)

THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES IN FORCE AND USED ONLY IN A SUFFICIENTLY VENTILATED SPACE.

NOTE:-

For the Rep. of Ireland the installation should be carried out in accordance with:

IS 813, ICP3, IS327 AND ANY OTHER RULES IN FORCE.

Failure to comply with all of these Regulations could lead to Prosecution and deem the warranty invalid.

THIS APPLIANCE IS FREE OF ANY ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Appliance Data See data badge on appliance for current data.

WEIGHT

FIRE UNIT 22KG

FAN UNIT 12KG

MAXIMUM DIMENSIONS OF FIRE

H= 584mm W= 476mm D = 160mm

584 476 160

APPLIANCE DATA

Gas Group	G20 (NATURAL) CAT I2H	G31 (PROPANE) CAT I3P
Electric - Piezo spark ignition		
Inlet Pressure	20 mbar	37 mbar
Nom. energy input	6.2 kW	6.0 kW
Min. energy input	3.5 kW	3.5 kW
Pilot Rate	210 W	210 W
SETTING PRESSURE +/- 0.75 mbar	18.4 mbar COLD	33.1 mbar COLD
Main Burner Injector	Stereo size 77	Bray Cat 92/190
Gas Inlet connection 8mm compression		Stereo size 130
Electrical supply 230V~ 50HZ		
Fuse rating 3amp. Electrical rating 15W running 35W on start up		
Flue size 90mmX90mm square section provided with appliance. No additional or alternative flue may be used.		
This appliance is for use only with the gas type and at the pressure indicated on the appliance data badge.		

GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

INTERNAL

This appliance must not be installed in a room containing a bath or shower or where steam may be present. The flue box must be installed onto a suitable noncombustible, insulating surface at least 50mm thick under the entire base area of the box.

A 20mm spacer box is fitted as standard to the outer frame and is held in place by 4 self tapping screws. This may be removed to give a flush fit providing the fire opening is deep enough so that all the dimensional requirements are complied with. An optional 50mm spacer is also available to reduce the depth of opening required.

It is possible to use this appliance with a 'Lightweight' surround and back panel set providing the set has a heat rating of 150 C minimum.

A suitable gas supply and an electrical 3 amp fused spur, are both required near the intended appliance site. The LPG (Propane) version of this appliance may not be installed into a basement or space that is entirely or partially below ground level. See BS 5871 part 2 for further guidance.

EXTERNAL

Refer to the diagram on the following page for more details of the most suitable site for the terminal.

The terminal must be located so that outlet is not obstructed in any way allowing proper dispersal of combustion products. The safety cage provided must be fitted in place over the terminal.

Terminal located in passageways between two properties, public footpath or which might discharge over same may be subject to local Bye Laws on items like minimum heights for projections, in these instances it is the installers responsibility to check that the location of a terminal does not infringe any Bye Laws.

If in any doubt about flue terminal location especially with regards to Garages and Car Ports then further advice should be sought from the manufacturer. In certain circumstances an open area to the left hand side of the exterior terminal may be sufficient for safe product dispersal. Where possible a dimensioned sketch will assist with confirming safe location.

Avoid locating the terminal in close proximity to combustible materials such as plastic drain pipes, plastic guttering, wooden eaves and fences. If these are impossible to avoid then suitable metal deflectors must be fitted. For minimum dimensions of clearance see diagram on following page.

Covered areas such as under a car port should be avoided but if no alternative location is practical then the following notes must be adhered to: The covered area should have a minimum of two open sides (i.e. a roof and one supporting wall). If more than one side is filled in then further advice should be sought as to the areas suitability. Any openings into the dwelling like doors, windows and air vents under the covered area must be at least 1200mm away from the terminal position. If the roof is constructed from plastic material, great care should be taken with the installation as there is no simple method of protecting this type of roof.

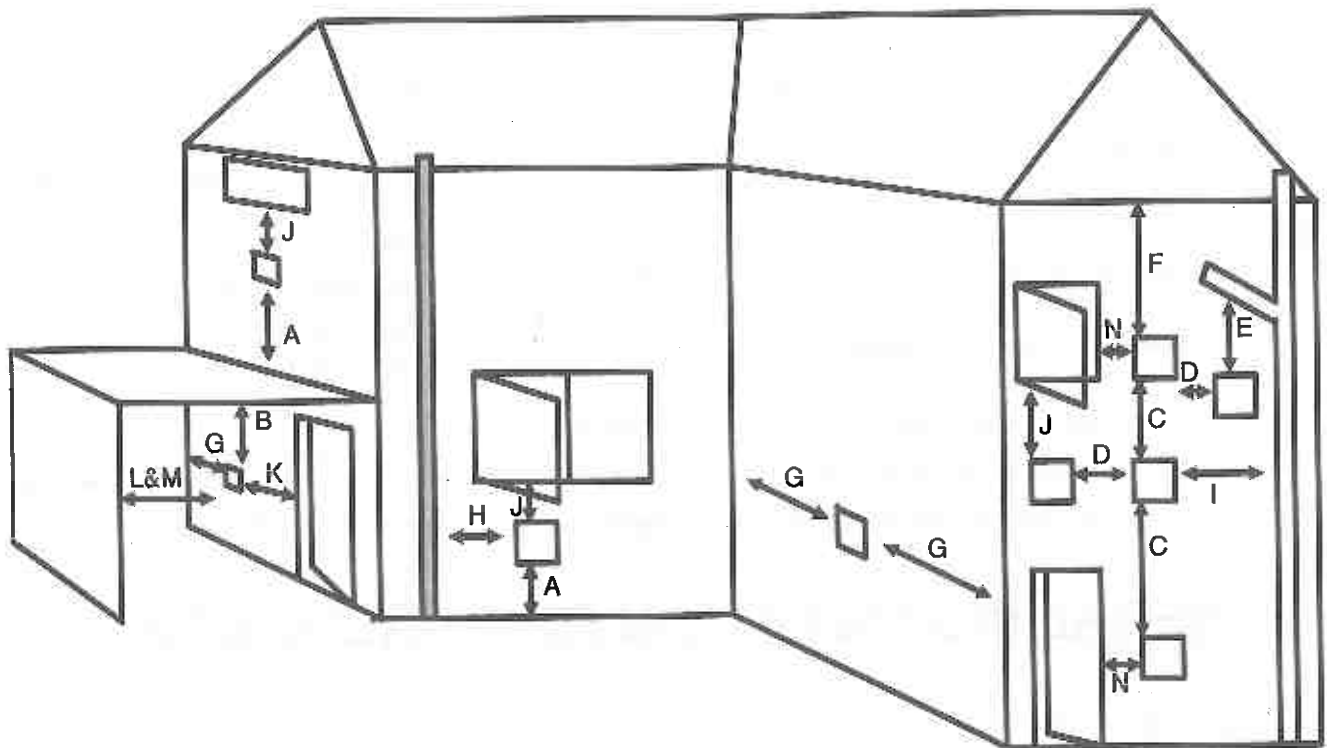
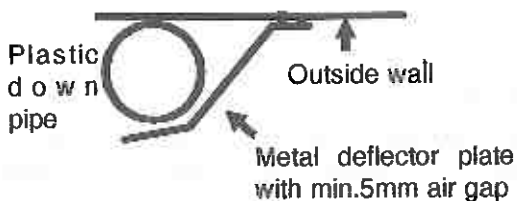


FIGURE 1



A= 300mm ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

B= 200mm BELOW BALCONIES OR CAR PORTS

C= 1500mm VERTICALLY BETWEEN TERMINALS

D= 300mm HORIZONTALLY BETWEEN TERMINALS ON THE SAME WALL

E= 75mm BELOW GUTTERS, SOIL PIPES OR DRAINS

F= 200mm BELOW EAVES

G= 300mm FROM INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL CORNERS

H= 200mm FROM VERTICAL DRAIN PIPES AND SOIL PIPES ON LEFT HAND SIDE OF TERMINAL*

I= 75mm FROM VERTICAL DRAIN PIPES AND SOIL PIPES ON RIGHT HAND SIDE OF TERMINAL

J= 300mm DIRECTLY BELOW AN OPENABLE WINDOW OR OTHER OPENING e.g. AIR VENT

K= 1200mm FROM AN OPENING INTO THE BUILDING UNDER A CAR PORT OR BALCONY

L= 600mm FROM A SURFACE FACING THE TERMINAL

M= 1200mm FROM A TERMINAL FACING ANOTHER TERMINAL

N = 500 mm FROM AN ADJACENT OPENING INTO THE BUILDING ON LEFT OF TERMINAL.

* Note: Suitable metal deflector is required where plastic down pipes are involved. See diagram above.

Care should also be taken with the terminals location relative to near by plants or trees as the gases expelled may be hot enough to damage them. It is recommended that at least a metre clearance is allowed.

SITE REQUIREMENTS

For aesthetic purposes it is essential that the hearth and infill plinth are flat and level. The hearth and infill plinth must also be square to the back panel. Failure to comply with this could cause the appliance to lean away from the fireplace resulting in an unsatisfactory installation.

The electrical earth to the property and all wiring must be carried out in accordance with IEE Wiring Regulations (including any Local Regulations), if you are in doubt about this aspect then professional advice should be sought.

The FanFlue is suitable for use with a 230V ~50hz. single phase (normal domestic) electrical supply. Connection to the mains supply should be made with three core cable (green/yellow-earth, blue-neutral, brown-live) to a fixed fused spur with double pole isolation (min. 3mm separation of poles) and fused at 3amp. Should the mains cable become damaged at any stage it should be replaced only with the cable supplied by the manufacturer (Part No. FF195).

WARNING: THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED

If a concealed gas supply is to be used, the gas supply should be sleeved through walls and floors. If the fire is to be inset into the cavity inner leaf only factory sleeved gas pipe should be used. For further details see page 10.

The gas supply pipe must enter the appliance from the left hand side. A separate isolation device should be incorporated into the incoming supply pipe facilitating servicing. No more than 1.5 metre of 8mm pipe should be used in the connection of the gas supply to the appliance as more may cause an unacceptable pressure drop.

This appliance must only be installed on to a noncombustible wall or surface.

This appliance requires a hearth with a noncombustible top surface at least 12mm thick. The top surface should be 50mm above the surrounding floor level or be surrounded by a fixed fender or raised edge 50mm high. This noncombustible hearth must extend a minimum of 300mm in front of and 150mm either side of the live part of the appliance. The hearth must be a minimum 710mm wide.

The appliance may be installed by one of the following methods:

- 1) Fitment against an existing inner house wall with a suitably constructed fireplace and / or false chimney breast to enclose the depth of the fire.
- 2) Insertion into a purpose made opening in the inner skin of a cavity wall and with the use of a suitable fireplace. NOTE: The appliance must not overhang the cavity and the installation instructions must be adhered to. Building Control requirements may vary in some areas, enquiries should be made accordingly.
- 3) Installation into a timber frame dwelling using the clearances to combustible materials as shown on page 9. Building Control requirements may vary in some areas, enquiries should be made accordingly.

A wooden shelf may be fitted above the fire so as it complies with the dimensions of those given below:

MAX depth of shelf	Minimum distance from inside edge of fire frame to underside of shelf
100mm (4in)	203mm (8in)
150mm (6in)	305mm (12in)
203mm (8in)	356mm (14in)

A noncombustible shelf may be fitted to within 10mm of the top edge of the fire frame.

Combustible material (such as wood) may be fitted to within 100mm (4in) of either side of the frame of the box so long as it projects no further forward than 100mm (4in).

As with all heating appliances, decorations, soft furnishing and wall coverings (including flock vinyl, blown vinyl and embossed paper) positioned too near the appliance may discolour or scorch.

VENTILATION

No purpose provided ventilation is normally required for this appliance. However the ventilation requirement of other gas appliances in the same room or space must be considered. A spillage test should be carried out as described on page 12 with doors and windows both open and closed also with any extractor fans running on full. Where fitted, ventilation must comply with the requirements of BS5440 part 2.

NOTE: For the Rep. of Ireland the ventilation requirements may differ. Check local installation codes.

Carefully unpack the fire and ensure no components have been discarded with the packaging. It is recommended that the cardboard and paper packaging be disposed of at your local recycling collection point

Before beginning installation check that all the components are available.

1. one complete fire assembly with 20mm spacer fitted
2. three sided brass frame
3. one Brass fire front with dummy ash pan cover
4. fifteen coals (AF2)
5. one ceramic matrix
6. two front coal sections
7. one complete fan assembly
8. one strip of heat proof glass c/w clips
9. one square flue section
10. one terminal guard.
11. one flue gasket
12. one Rockwool wall pad
13. one Rockwool fire pad
14. one length of rope seal
15. one bag of assorted fixings (10 Rawlplugs, 10 screws No 8X 1.5", 1 cable tie 4 screws No 8X 5/16")
16. two instruction books (Installation and User)
17. one grommet for gas supply.
18. length of adhesive foam strip to seal frame

INSTALLATION

Remove the fire tray from the convector box by undoing the two securing screws in the front legs and easing the tray forward. Note: Access to one of these securing screws is via a slot in the bottom edge of the data plate. Carefully unplug the two leads on the rear of the tray to the thermocouple interrupter noting where they are for reconnection later. Place the tray carefully to one side along with the coals, the ceramic matrix, the fire front and the brass frame.

Take the glass strip with the two black clips uppermost, holding it with a duster, similar cloth or wearing protective gloves, gently push clips and glass into the channel (about 5mm) until secure. The glass will continue the angle of the lower edge of the smoke hood. Avoid holding the appliance by this glass during installation.

Depending on the type of installation chosen, the 20mm spacer fitted to rear of the fire frame, may be removed to give a flush fit to the fireplace. Alternatively, an optional 50mm spacer (not supplied with fire) Part FF196, may be fitted where depth is restricted. Apply the self adhesive foam strip to the rear perimeter of frame or spacer if fitted, this will eventually seal the frame of the fire to the fireplace back panel. Remember, when using a 50mm spacer the hearth must still extend a minimum of 300mm in front of the appliance, this must be allowed for when fitting the fire. Place the fire to one side while the site is prepared for the flue installation.

Mark the vertical centre line of the desired fire position on the wall after first checking for clearance of cables and pipes in the wall. Assuming a 50mm hearth is being used, measure up from the floor 530mm and mark the horizontal line. **NOTE: This centre line for the flue will need to be different if anything other than a 50mm hearth is used. The horizontal line will then be drawn at 480mm plus thickness of your hearth.**

Using a suitable long masonry bit, drill a pilot hole right through both skins of the cavity wall. Now go outside the property and double check the clearances from this hole are all going to be adequate for the installation to proceed.

FITTING WALL PLATE

From outside the property, open up the pilot hole in the external leaf of the cavity to the required size forming a 125mm square hole centered around the pilot hole. Clear all brick rubble and debris that may have fallen into cavity. If cavity wall insulation is obstructing your view of the inner leaf of the cavity then clear this back. Offer up the external wall plate, the spigot should fit snugly through the hole you have formed in the outer leaf of the wall. Make sure the pilot hole through the inner wall is central to the wall plate spigot, adjust as required. The 30mm hole in the wall plate should be at the bottom right hand corner, mark the position of this hole and the four outermost 5mm fixing points on the wall and drill accordingly. Locate fibre gasket in recess of wall plate and secure the wall plate into position with the rawl plugs and screws provided.

NOTE: The hole for the electrical cables to the terminal should be drilled separately to the hole for the flue. Failing to do so could result in the fan cable touching the flue and becoming scorched.

This method requires no modification to the properties wall and is achieved by utilising either an extended firesurround or by constructing a shallow false chimney breast of under 170mm (7in) deep. This false chimney breast option also results in the more traditional setting with recesses on either side of the chimney breast for shelves or the like.

Centering on the pilot hole already drilled, create a hole from the inside of the wall to a minimum 90mm square or 125mm diameter.

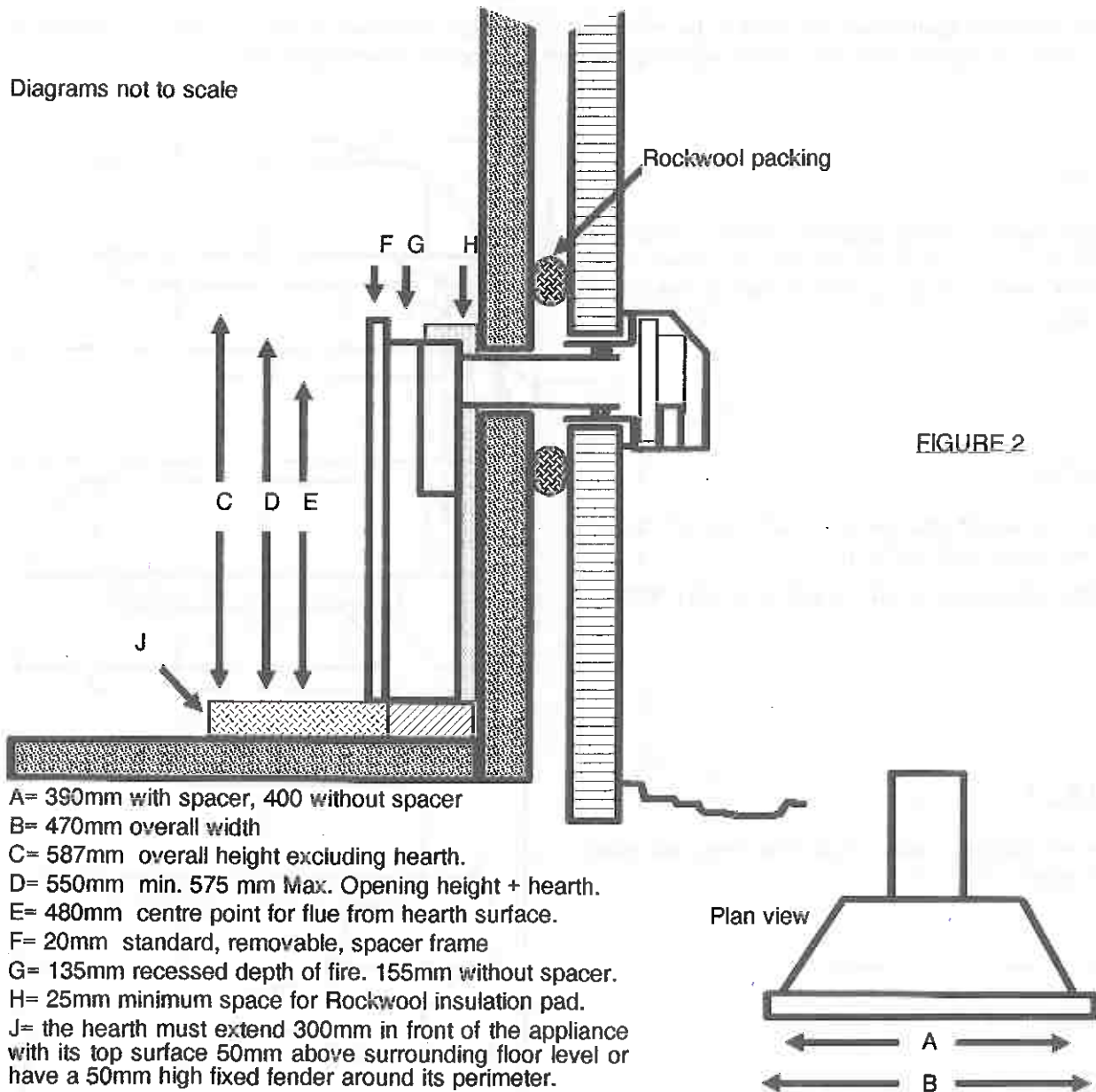
CAVITY WALL INSULATION

Note that if loose fill cavity wall insulation is fitted to the property it will be necessary to seal the wall cavity where the flue and / or the fire opening are formed to prevent insulation material coming into contact with the hot surfaces of the fire and its components. The recommended method is to pack to a depth of 50 - 100mm into the cavity with Rockwool or a similar non-combustible insulation material.

Where the property does not have existing cavity wall insulation, it is recommended that a space of 50 - 100mm around the flue and / or fire opening is packed with Rockwool or a similar material, to prevent any future installation of insulation material from coming into contact with the hot parts of the appliance.

Slide the square flue section through the hole you have just created ensuring it locates centrally through the inlet hole of the wall terminal plate that has already been fixed in place. When you have confirmed the two sections will locate together properly you can proceed with the construction of your false chimney breast or the installation of your extra deep fire surround. NOTE: When constructing your stud partition, all uninsulated, combustible material must be kept a minimum of 75mm away from the appliance. Combustible material closer than 75mm to the appliance must be protected with a minimum of 25mm of insulation.

Diagrams not to scale



INSTALLATION METHOD 2

This method allows for installation of the appliance with the rear part of its case recessed into the inner leaf of the cavity wall. This will enable a standard fireplace to be fitted flush to the wall and the appliance then fitted flush into the fireplace.

The structural integrity of the wall must be maintained. Check on the type of cavity insulation used, and if this is of the granular type then take suitable precautions when opening up the wall, not to allow excessive loss of insulation material from the cavity. Packing the cavity with Rockwool should help to hold back loose fill insulation material.

Unless lime mortar has been used, it will be necessary to drill four holes with a masonry drill, and then use a mechanical cutter (Shark saw) to cut out the correct size of 'slot' required for the chosen lintel.

Lintel: Obtain a lintel 750mm long x 75mm deep x thickness of the inner leaf. We would suggest either a precast concrete or steel lintel. (Catic CN52 or CN46 depending on thickness)

Typical inner leaf weights when sizing a lintel over a 450mm wide opening are 90kg for 100mm blockwork and 120kg for 125mm blockwork.

Plan to minimise disruption to occupants, and protect other parts of the building against dust infiltration.

Areas which are opened up will need to be protected against rain or snow during the work and if there is a risk of frost, replacement brickwork will require protection until mortars have hardened.

FIGURE 3

Set out where possible centrally beneath a block joint as shown. Use a core drill frill for guide holes and a 'SHARK' saw or angle grinder to form an opening to suit lintel.

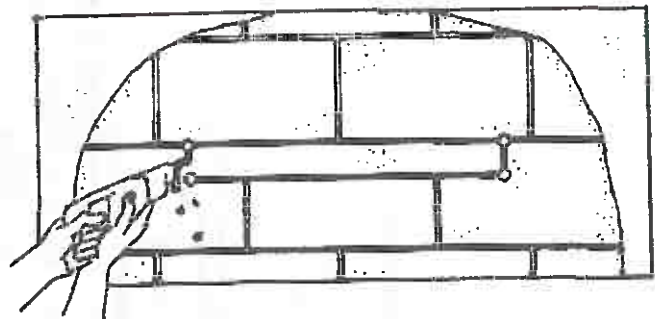


FIGURE 4

Lintel is inserted and securely slate pinned, leaving the wall above safe and firm.

ALWAYS BED ON MORTAR. DO NOT DRY BED.

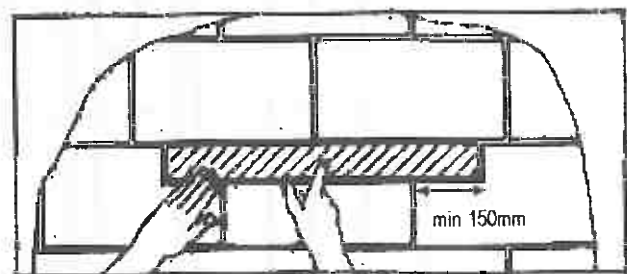
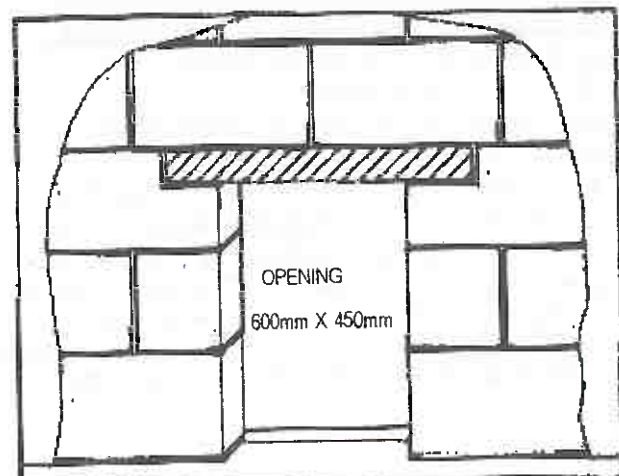


FIGURE 5

Remove masonry below lintel and clear all debris from cavity.



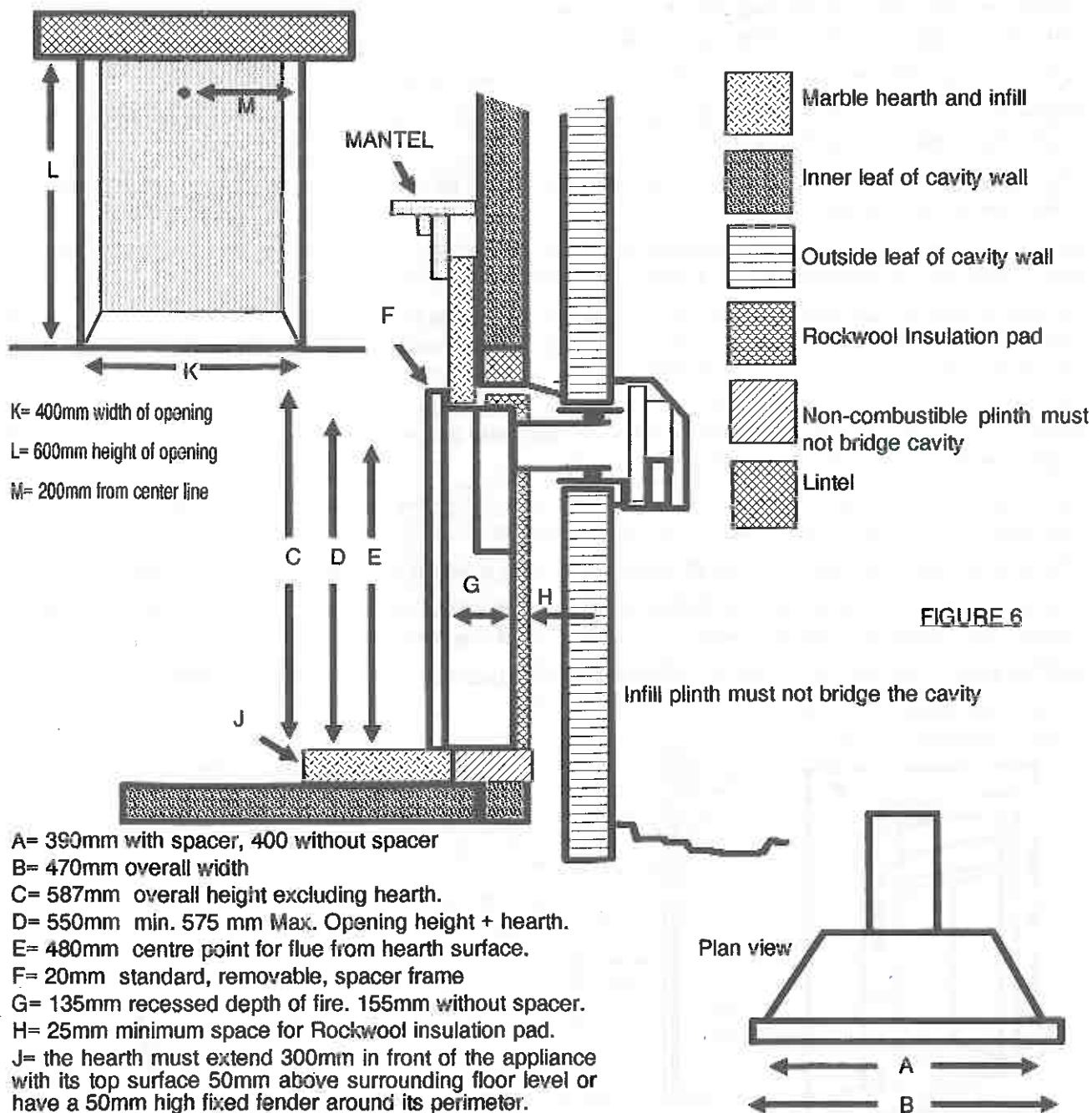
INSTALLATION METHOD 2 continued

The top of the exposed cavity must be sealed with Superlux board or a similar non-combustible material. The board should be fixed at an angle, lower at the back, so as to direct any moisture coming down the cavity, to the outside wall. This board should be fixed by screws, Unibond or a similar adhesive. The sides of the opening where the cavity is exposed should be packed with Rockwool or similar non-combustible material to a minimum depth of 50mm. The Rockwool packing must extend from the base of the opening right up to the Superlux board.

The non-combustible plinth should now be formed or secured in place.

It is essential the Rockwool pad be fitted around the back of the appliance to prevent condensation and to insulate the appliance's heat exchanger from the cold air of the cavity.

NOTE: Neither the appliance nor the Rockwool insulating pad may overhang the cavity space. Consult your local Building Control Department for any additional constructional requirements.



INSTALLATION METHOD 3

This method allows for installation in timber frame buildings. Where removal of any part of the inner timber leaf of the wall is involved the structural integrity of the wall must be maintained and the advice of your local Building control Department should be sought. If the property is under any form of N.H.B.C. cover, it is advised that their advice on this modification to the property should also be sought.

Either of the two preceding methods of installation may be adapted for use in timber frame buildings providing extra care is taken to protect combustible materials from contact with hot surfaces.

The appliance must be installed in accordance with British Gas document DM2 Second Edition.

Special attention must be paid to the location of the studwork frames of the inner leaf and the appliance positioned accordingly. Wires and pipes that run within the inner timber leaf must also be located and taken into account when positioning the appliance.

i) When using an extended fire surround or false chimney breast (Method 1) the following amendments should be incorporated:

25mm clearance must be allowed from the appliance case to any insulated combustibles. 75mm clearance must be allowed to any unprotected combustibles.

50mm minimum thickness of insulation should be provided around flue pipe and gather hood.

Where flue pipe passes through the inner timber leaf a hole 100mm larger than the flue should be cut to allow a minimum 50mm air gap all round flue.

The vapour barrier on the back of the inner timber leaf should be carefully cut and fixed to prevent ingress of damp into the plasterboard layer.

A layer of insulation will need to be provided to insulate the surface of the inner wall from the heat effect of the flue. It may be advantageous to use a sheet of Superlux board as shown below.

ii) When setting the appliance into the inner timber leaf of the wall (Method 2) find a suitable position between the wall panel frames and carefully open up a hole to the dimensions shown (Method 2), paying careful attention to securing the damp proof membrane back into position.

The external wall plate protrusion acts as a flue drip collar. If this does not protrude right through into the cavity then a drip collar of galvanised or stainless steel wire should be formed with the twisted joint on the underside of the flue to disperse drips into the cavity.

An air gap of 75mm between all hot surfaces and the surrounding wall should be allowed or if protective insulation is used this can be reduced to a 25mm clearance.

The exposed cavity should be sealed off using Superlux or a similar non-combustible board, see illustration.

It is essential the Rockwool pad be fitted around the back of the appliance to prevent condensation and to insulate the appliance's heat exchanger from the cold air of the cavity.

NOTE: Neither the appliance nor the Rockwool insulating pad may overhang the cavity space.

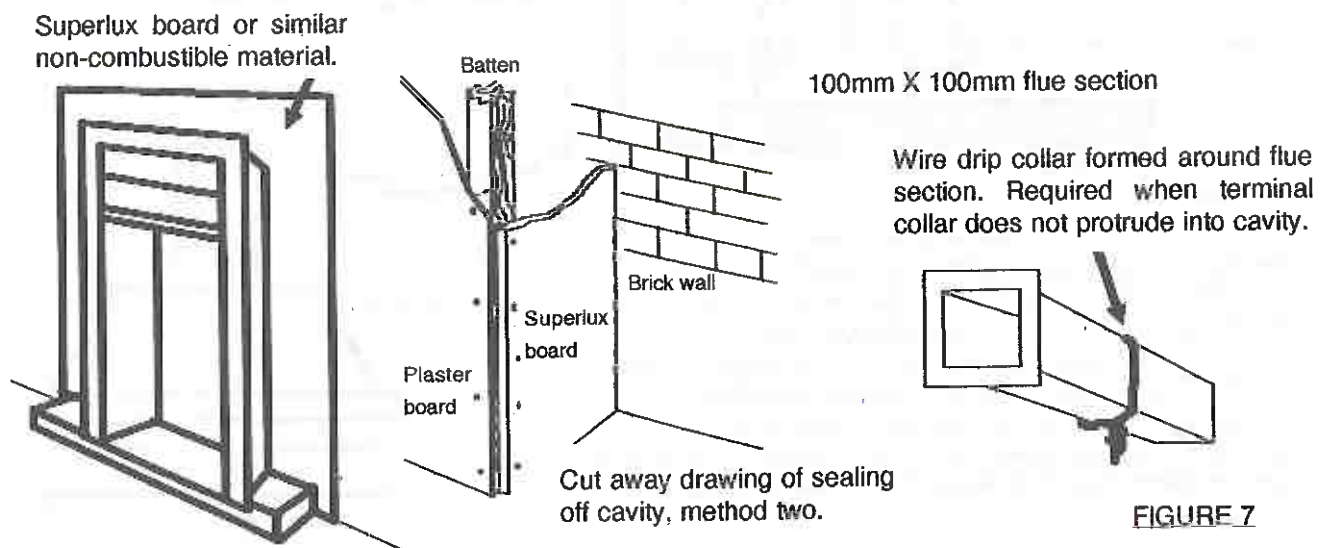


FIGURE 7

INSTALLATION OF APPLIANCE

When all the preparation work has been completed for whichever method of installation has been chosen and with the firesurround fitted, take the appliance case and fit the square flue section to the top back. Do not fit gasket at this stage. Protect any decorative hearth with a dust sheet or similar, place the appliance case in position with its square flue section located centrally in the spigot of the external flue terminal plate. Make certain the appliance case is pushed fully home before marking the two fixing holes in the floor of the case. Go outside the property and mark a line where the square flue pipe protrudes through the wall plate.

Remove the appliance case and undo the square flue section from the case. Cut off the surplus square flue pipe about 5mm short of the line previously drawn so that when fitted this flue section will be recessed from the terminal wall plates surface.

File off any rough edges and fit back onto the back of the appliance case but this time include the fibre sealing gasket between the flue flange and the appliance case. Slide the Rockwool jacket over the square flue section and onto the back of the fire, this insulation jacket may be secured in place with some aluminium tape.

With a suitable drill make the two holes previously marked on the non-combustible plinth or hearth. Fit the two remaining plugs into the holes.

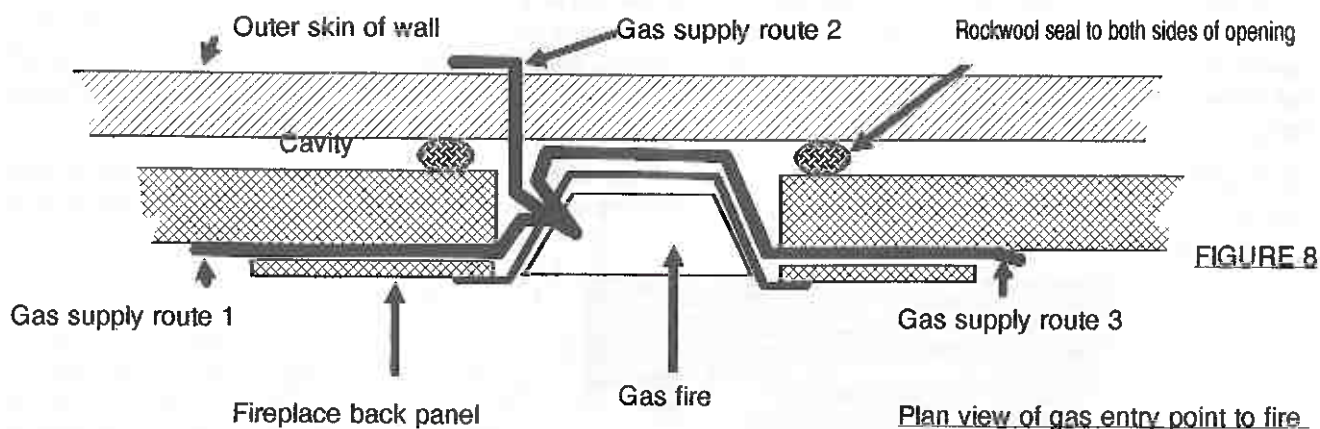
GAS SUPPLY ROUTE

The gas supply is required to enter the appliance from the left and the pipe work should be arranged to allow for this. Remember, gas pipe should not be buried or routed through walls without it being protected by a conduit or sleeve. An isolation tap should be included in the gas connection pipe to facilitate servicing, this is supplied with the appliance. NOTE: Any fittings used under the appliance must be rated 80C and must not come into contact with the underside of the tray.

For INSTALLATION METHOD 1 the gas supply can be run in the conventional manner taking due account of rules and regulations.

For INSTALLATION METHOD 2, use only factory sleeved pipe in a continuous unjoined length in the cavity of the wall and areas which communicate with the cavity (such as the fireplace void). Fit the gas pipe as shown below taking care to seal where it enters through the appliance grommet.

Plan view of cavity wall with the opening cut into its inside leaf and the appliance in position



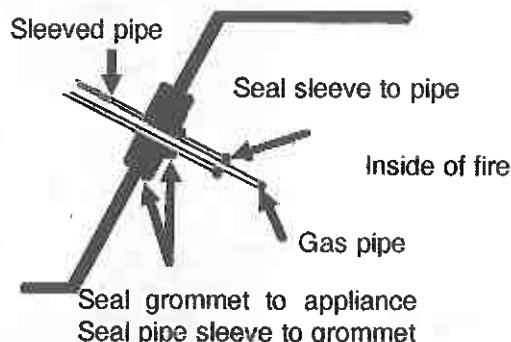
Gas supply to be run in 8mm factory sleeved copper tube into fire.

No joints or gaps in pipe / sleeving.

Gas route 1 = From left hand side concealed behind fireplace

Gas route 2 = Rear entry from outside building

Gas route 3 = From right hand side concealed behind fireplace



FITTING CONVECTOR BOX AND TRAY

The two metre mains electrical cable comes out of the right hand side of the case and the FIXED FUSED SPUR (fused at 3amps) should be arranged to allow easy connection.

Stand the appliance case in front of the opening, and feed the wiring harness through the hole drilled beneath the flue spigot. You may find this easier if a short piece of plastic conduit is first fitted into the hole in the brick work. The cables must run outside the insulating jacket and be arranged so that they will not be able to touch any hot surfaces. Feed the mains cable through to the location of the fixed fused spur.

Depending on the route of the 8mm gas supply pipe, feed this through the hole in the appliance case and fit grommet (seal if appropriate). Now carefully slip the appliance case into position and secure into place through the floor of the case into the plugged holes previously drilled. NOTE: If using an exposed gas supply the route of the pipe should be located through the purpose provided cut outs in the rear of fire front.

Place the fire tray into position and connect the two leads to the thermocouple interruptor. Connect the gas supply to the entry point on the left side of the valve. Secure the burner tray into position with the two screws removed from its front feet. Ensure the two lugs on rear of tray are securing it in place, with lip slotted between.

EXTERNAL WALL TERMINAL

The external terminal can now be assembled. This is supplied in three parts, the wall plate that should already be fitted to the outside wall, the fan section and the external cover. The wall plate should be sealed along the top edge and sides with a fine bead of suitable mastic sealant to reduce the possibility of rain water getting behind it. Be careful not to use too much mastic that might prevent the terminal cover being fitted. **The white rope seal must now be pushed into the gap between the wall plate spigot and the flue section.** It is essential for this rope to over lap its ends and completely encircle the flue section to create an air tight seal.

Take the fan section and remove the split grommet out of the cable entry hole. Keep the grommet and the three securing screws close by, offer up the fan unit to the wall plate and feed the connecting cables through the entry hole and re-fit the protecting grommet so the the cables cannot be chafed by the surrounding metal. Secure the fan unit to the wall plate with the three bolts provided. When feeding surplus cable back through the grommet, into the wall, be careful to ensure the cable cannot come into contact with the hot surface of the flue duct.

Connect the green earth wire to the threaded stud to the left of the pressure switch. Now fit the plug ended cable to the plug from the fan motor. Pull the black plastic cover off the pressure switch and connect the three wires as shown in diagram on page 12, replace the pressure switch cover. Check that none of the wires will be able to come in contact with hot surfaces such as the fan housing, fix them back accordingly with cable ties.

With all the wall terminal cables properly connected, fit the terminal cover making sure the fan outlet is clear and secure in place with the four screws provided. The terminal guard provided must be fitted at all times to prevent ingress of leaves, bird nests etc.

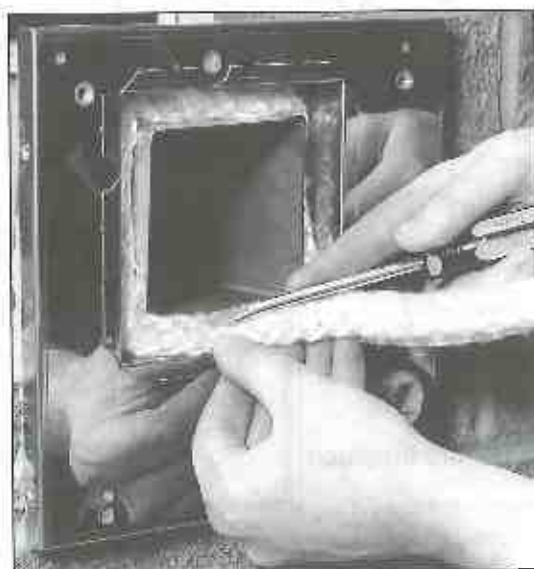


FIGURE 9

IMPORTANT

IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE SAFE OPERATION OF THIS APPLIANCE THAT THE ROPE SEAL IS CORRECTLY FITTED AROUND THE DUCT.

DO NOT PUSH ROPE TOO FAR INTO GAP.

USE THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF ROPE SEAL, DO NOT CUT SHORTER.

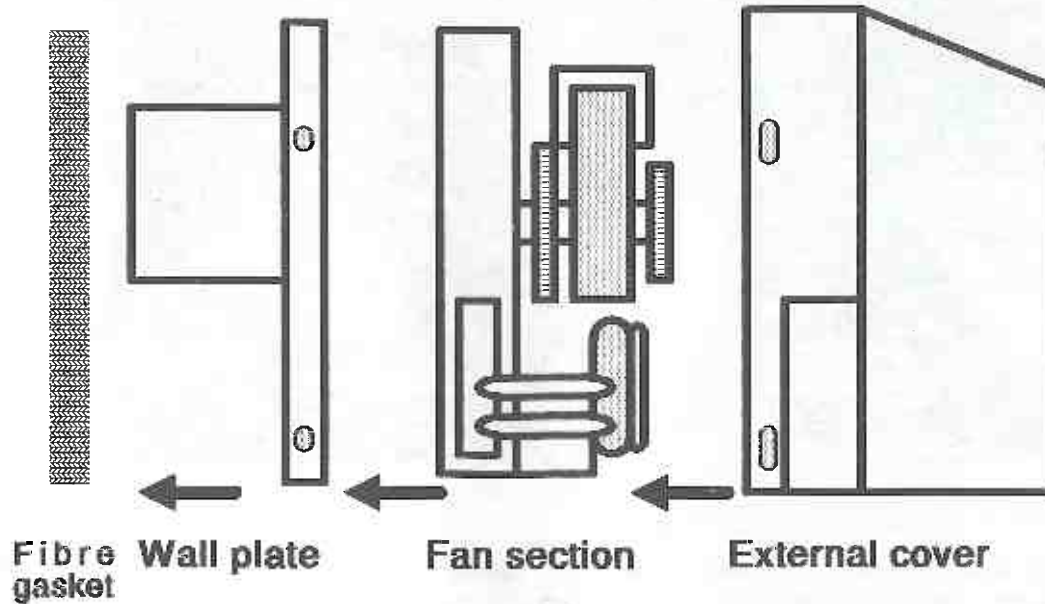
ENSURE ALL FOUR SIDES OF THE DUCT ARE SEALED WITH THE ROPE.

The rope not only creates a seal but is also a vibration barrier to reduce fan noise transfer back to the convector box.

Diagrams of the assembly and wiring for the external wall terminal.

Side view of the three sections that make up the wall terminal.

FIGURE 10



View of wall terminal with cover removed from pressure switch.

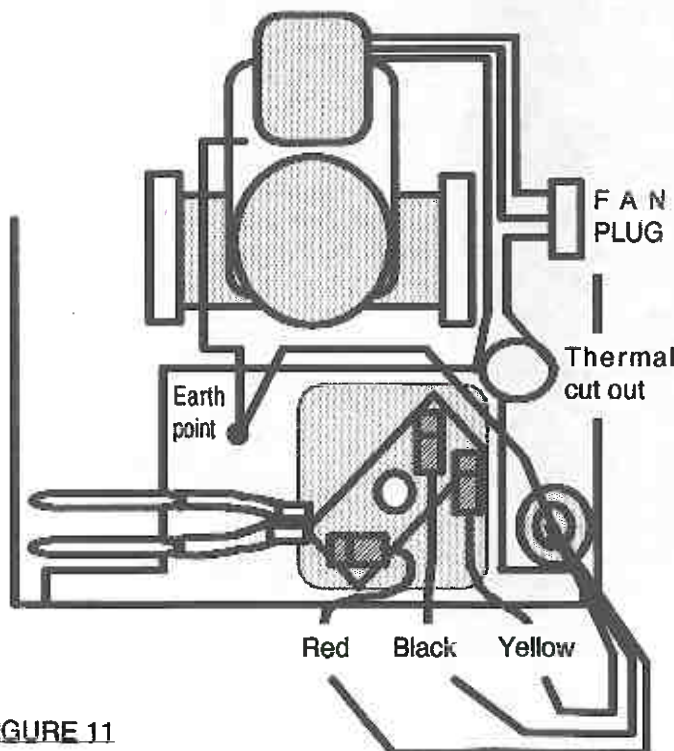


FIGURE 11

Connect the cables to the wall terminal as shown in illustration.

The three pin plug and socket connect the power supply to the two speed fan.

The four remaining wires must only be connected as shown. Replace cover on pressure switch after connecting wires.

EARTH WIRE = (Green and Yellow)
connect to earth point and tighten nut securely

LINE IN = (RED)
connect to COM3 (common)

FAN LOW = (BLACK)
connect to NO2 (normally open)

FAN HIGH = (YELLOW)
connect to NC1 (normally closed)

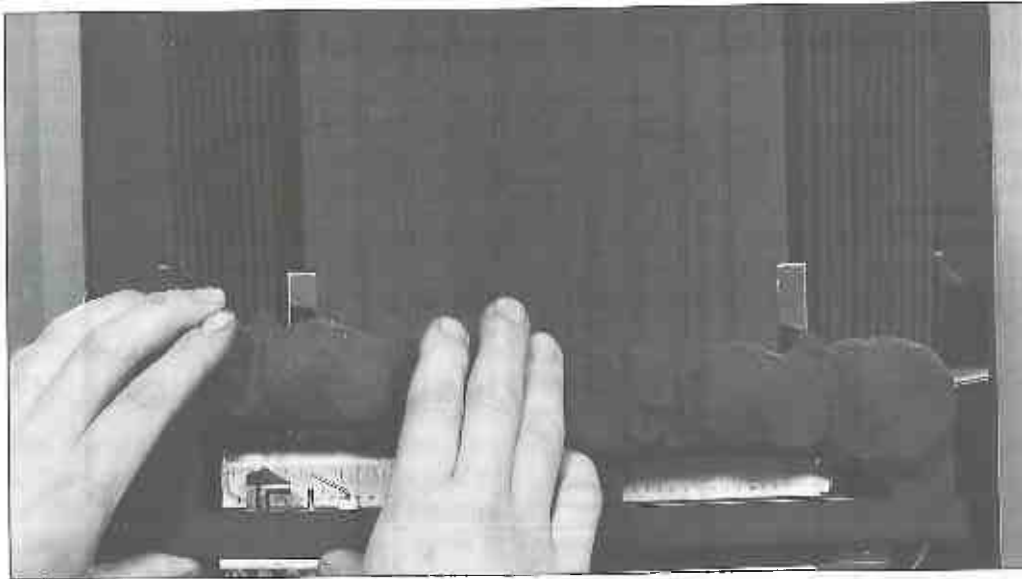


FIGURE 12

FIGURE 12: FIT THE 2 FRONT COAL SECTIONS.

Locate the 2 front coal sections upright, into the slot along the front of the fire tray, ensuring the coal shapes are facing forwards. The legs on the coals have a serrated front face which is intended to give a tight interference fit into the tray and at the same time chamfer away a portion of the serration.

DO NOT ALTER THE SLOT IN THE TRAY FRONT, SO THAT THE COALS BECOME A LOOSE FIT.



FIGURE 13

FIGURE 13: PLACE THE CERAMIC MATRIX

Place the ceramic matrix into position on the rear ledge of the burner tray with shaped part uppermost, ensuring it is pushed fully to the back and centralised widthways in the firebox.

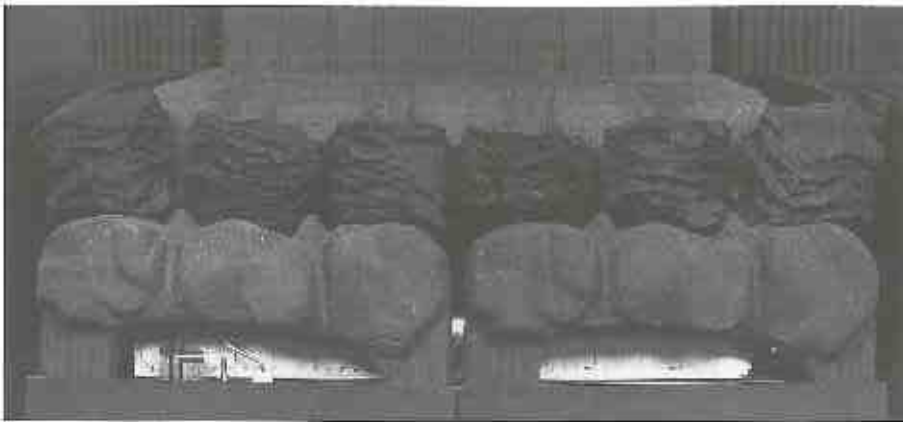


FIGURE 14

Coals tight against side cheeks, angled as shown.



FIGURE 14: PLACE THE FRONT ROW OF 6 COALS.

Place the first row of 6 coals as shown above. The coals should be evenly spaced across the width of the fire between the matrix and front coal and there are location lugs on the front coals to assist in this. The extreme end coals should be angled tight against the side cheeks as shown.



FIGURE 15

End coals to be tight against side cheeks



FIGURE 15: PLACE THE BACK ROW OF 4 COALS.

Place the back 4 coals evenly spaced across the fire with the end coals tight against the side cheeks.

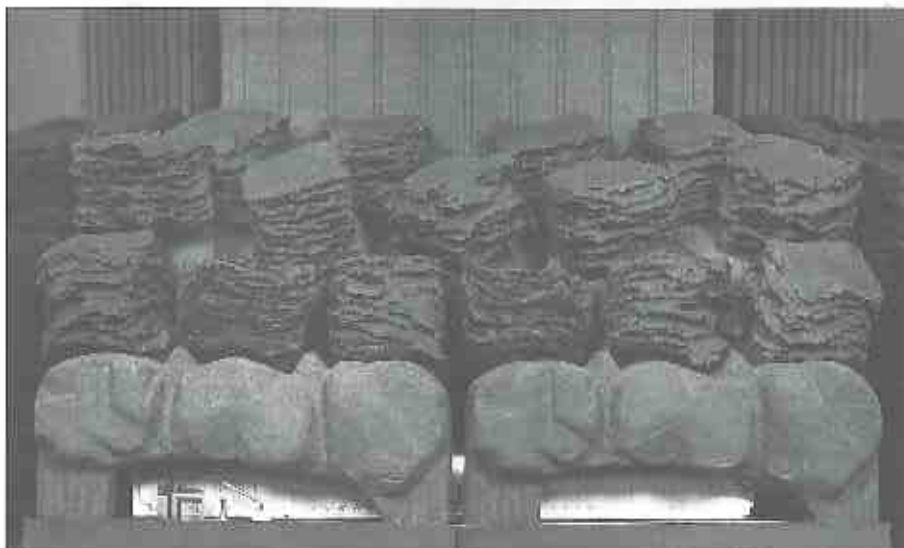


FIGURE 16

End coals to be tight against side cheeks



FIGURE 16: PLACE THE MIDDLE ROW OF 5 COALS

Place the final middle row of 5 coals evenly spaced across the width of the fire taking care to place the end coals tight against the side cheeks to prevent scorching.

TESTING & COMMISSIONING

The fire front and optional brass frame can now be placed into position on front of appliance.

Turn on the power supply and momentarily press the "ON" switch on the fire. The FanFlue should operate and after a few seconds the red warning light will go out confirming fan operation. Test the gas supply for any leaks, test the fire tray and its supply for leaks. When this appliance is first used any protective oils coating the heat exchanger may burn off. It is advisable to ventilate the room during this period (up to one hour).

Lighting the pilot

The pilot is visible through the underside of the left hand front coal section. With FanFlue on, push in and turn the control knob to the spark position and hold there for a couple of seconds to allow the gas to come through. Now continue turning anti clockwise through the spark click to the pilot position and ensuring the pilot has lit, keep the control knob pressed in for approximately 10 seconds. Now release the knob and the pilot should stay alight, if the pilot is extinguished wait 3 minutes before repeating procedure. To achieve the high setting, push in the control knob slightly and turn anti clockwise to the high position and the main burner should ignite in approximately 3 seconds. To achieve the low position keep the control knob pressed in and turn clockwise to the low position. To turn to the pilot position from the high or low setting press the control knob in and turn the knob clockwise to the pilot position and release, to turn the fire to the off position keep the knob pressed in and continue turning clockwise to the off position and release.

Setting pressure

Remove the screw from the pressure test point, situated beneath the tray and connect your pressure gauge. Light the fire and compare the pressure to that stated on page 2 of these instructions. If the pressure measured is within the tolerance stated, then the gas installation is satisfactory. The fire is manufactured and preset to achieve these setting pressures. Remove your pressure gauge and replace the screw in the pressure test point. Light the fire and check the pressure test point for gas soundness.

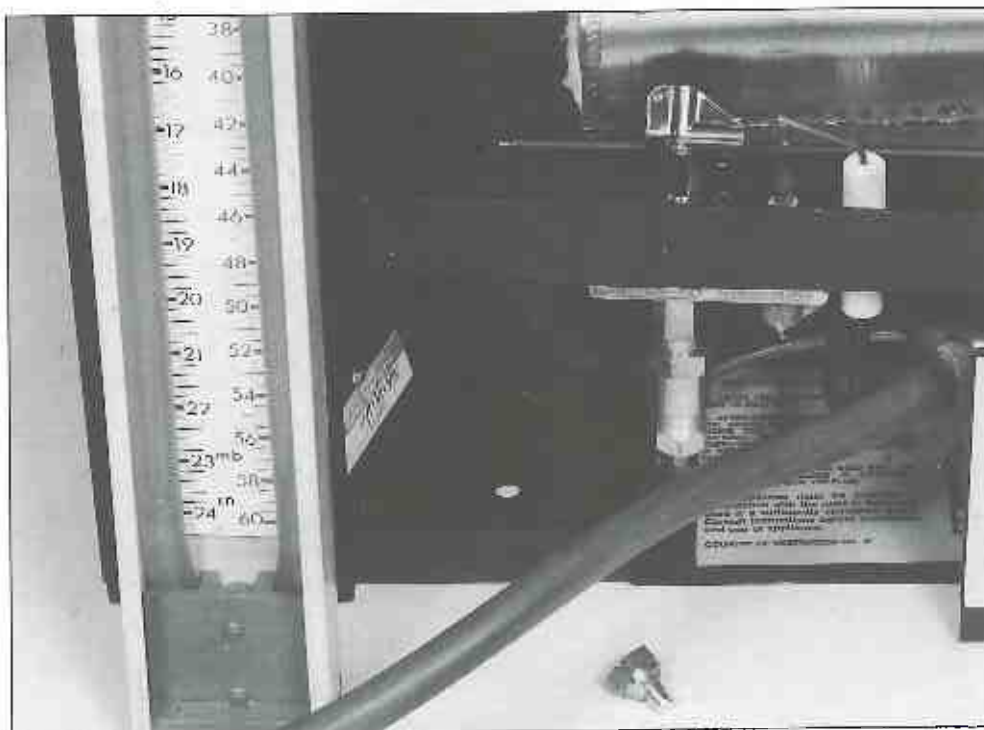


FIGURE 17

Spark failure

The gap between the spark electrode and the pilot should be 4mm +/- 0.5mm to produce a good spark, there should be no need to adjust this. In the event of a defective igniter the pilot can be lit manually by repeating the lighting procedure except when you turn the control knob through the spark to the pilot position, light the pilot with a taper.

TESTING FOR SPILLAGE

Close all doors and windows to the room containing the appliance. With the fire on high, take a smoke match, light it and hold it at the top edge of the fire opening, 25mm down and 25mm inside the hood. Run it slowly across the width of the fire opening with the exception of the extreme 25mm at each end. All of the smoke from the match should be drawn back into the fire and out through the flue, none should spill back into the room. If test fails, try again after the fire has been running on high for a further 10 minutes. Once the test has been completed satisfactorily, repeat with any extractor fans turned on high and communicating doors, both open and closed. See diagrams on this page.

Any spillage detected by the above procedure may indicate a problem with the flue set up, or that insufficient ventilation is present. A missing glass spillage strip, or missing / badly fitted rope seal can lead to spillage. (See also fault finder for other causes).

If the problem cannot be rectified immediately, consult the manufacturer for further advice. Inform the user, disconnect the fire and attach a suitable label before leaving site.

SPILLAGE DIAGRAM



FIGURE 18

Hold the lit smoke match 25mm down and 25mm inside bottom edge of the glass strip which defines the lower edge of the smoke hood.

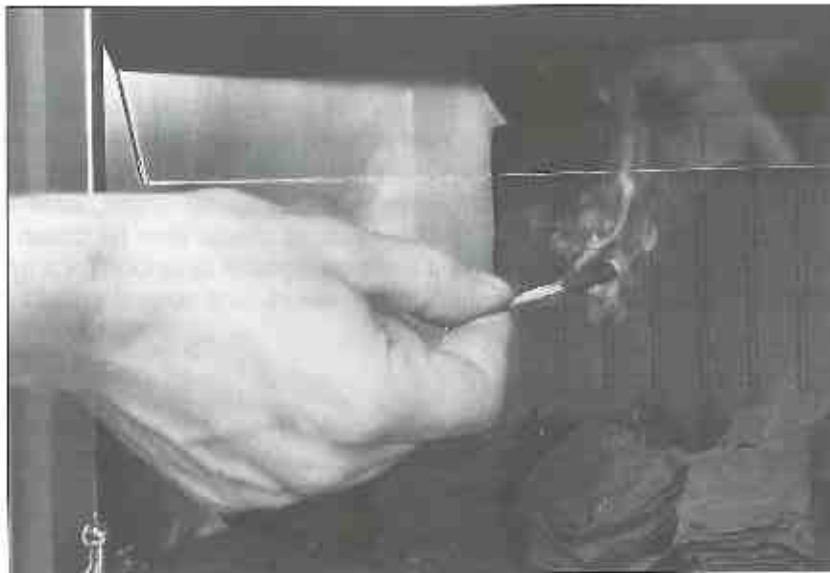


FIGURE 19

BRIEFING THE CUSTOMER

All instructions must be handed to the user for safe keeping. After completion of commissioning the customer should be instructed on the safe use of the fire.

The customer should be advised of the need for regular servicing of the appliance which should be at a minimum of 12 monthly intervals. The customer should be made aware not to obstruct the outlet terminal, that leaves and litter should be kept clear of the terminal and that any plants may need regular pruning or removal.

Scratches and superficial damage to the matt black paint of the appliance can be touched up with a matching heatproof spray paint. DO NOT use paints other than those specified by the manufacturer as these could damage the appliance. Only use paint with the appliance turned off. Mask surrounding areas to avoid overspray. DO NOT attempt to spray paint coals or ceramics. Ventilate room when using spray paints.

DO NOT attempt to wash the artificial coals in water, as they will dissolve.

ENSURE BOTH THE ELECTRIC AND THE GAS SUPPLY TO THE FIRE ARE SWITCHED OFF AND THE APPLIANCE IS COLD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE SERVICE.

CLEANING THE COALS

Spread out a dust sheet to protect carpets and hearth. Carefully remove the coals and remove any dust or soot deposits using a soft brush (a paint brush). Lift out the the two front coal sections and the matrix. Inspect all the ceramic components for signs of deterioration or damage. Where required, only use replacements from the manufacturer. Place all the components safely to one side.

CHECKING THE SIDE CHEEKS

Remove the glass by gently unclipping it from the top channel locators. Inspect the stainless steel side cheeks and the ceramic fire back inside the appliance case. Heat discolouration of the stainless steel is normal and due to the nature of the appliance. If the ceramic fire back has become damaged it should be replaced. To remove it, gently slide upwards and out of the securing lugs. The fire back can now be lifted out. Replace only with a suitable spare part in the reverse sequence to the above.

REMOVING THE BURNER TRAY

To enable the tray to be withdrawn from the appliance case, unscrew the two holding screws in the front legs. The tray may be eased up to gain access to the gas inlet connection on right of control valve. With the inlet pipe disconnected, the thermocouple interrupter leads should be unplugged. The burner tray can now be slid out of its location. Any debris or deposits should be brushed off of the tray. The burner itself can be removed by undoing the two nuts on the burner base. Any debris should be gently brushed away and linting around the air inlets removed. The injector should be checked and any dirt removed from around it, the injector should be aligned so that it fires centrally into the burner tube. The burner should then be replaced taking care to ensure a 1.5-2mm gap between the injector locknut and the end of the burner.

CLEANING THE GAS CONTROL

The only user servicable part of the gas control assembly is the pilot light filter. To access this component, remove the control knob by pulling it forward, the pilot filter cover is the largest of the three screws visible behind the control knob and nearest the hearth. Remove the retaining screw, slide the filter out and clean away any debris that may have accumulated. The filter element should then be blown clean. This component should not normally require replacement, however if it shows signs of deterioration a genuine "Spare" must be used. If a large amount of debris is present then the pipework and control should be thoroughly cleaned before reassembly.

PILOT ASSEMBLY

This is a factory set assembly and requires minimal maintenance. All connections should be checked for tightness and any debris brushed from around the head, probe and spark electrode. Any linting or dirt build up around the aeration hole should also be cleaned away.

SUPPLY CORD If supply cord is damaged it must only be replaced by a qualified electrician. Part No .FF195

FAN TERMINAL

With the cover removed, all the components should be checked for visual signs of deterioration paying particular attention to the wiring, making sure the earth (green and yellow) is properly secured to the case. The outlet and airflow sensor ports should be cleaned with a suitable brush. Ensure any nearby plants are not likely to obstruct the outlet. When the appliance has been reassembled, check the electrical operation of the flue taking care not to touch any live parts. If in doubt consult a qualified electrician.

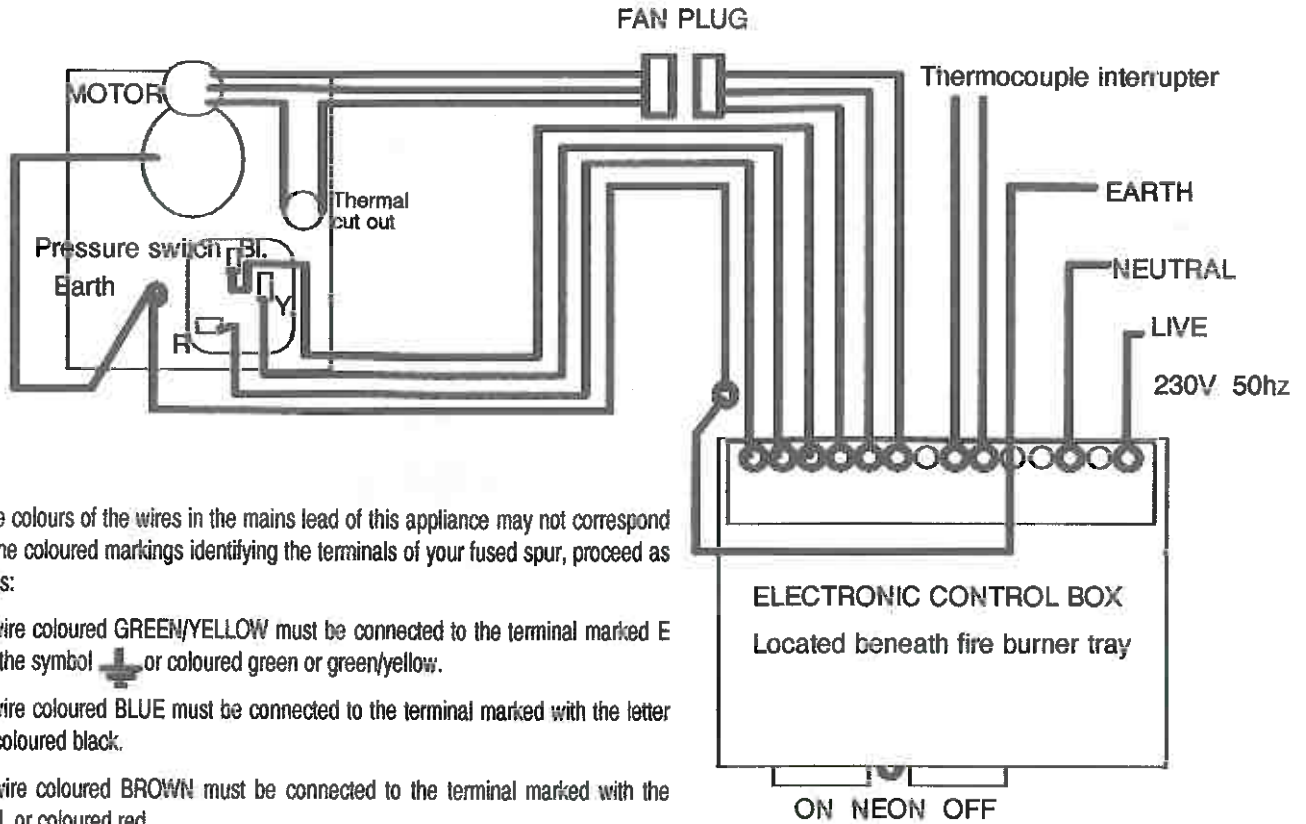
Check operation of fan unit. Turn on the fan flue and establish the pilot, **DO NOT LIGHT THE FIRE ITSELF.** listen for the fan to slow down to operating speed, now block the fan outlet with a piece of card. The fan should initially speed up in an effort to clear the obstruction and if this fails to clear, the pilot will then be extinguished. When you are sure the operation is correct, turn off the power supply and refit terminal cover.

REASSEMBLY


Reassemble the fire in reverse order (make sure the thermocouple interrupter leads are reconnected) pay particular attention to the fuel bed layout shown elsewhere in this booklet.

Reapply gas to the fire and check thoroughly for leaks before recommissioning. See pages 15 & 16 for the full commissioning procedure.

SCHEMATIC OF WIRING



As the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this appliance may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals of your fused spur, proceed as follows:

The wire coloured GREEN/YELLOW must be connected to the terminal marked E or by the symbol  or coloured green or green/yellow.

The wire coloured BLUE must be connected to the terminal marked with the letter N or coloured black.

The wire coloured BROWN must be connected to the terminal marked with the letter L or coloured red.

FIGURE 20

CORGI Registration number
Date of installation
Date first service due
Appliance serial number

USE ONLY SPARE OR REPLACEMENT PARTS SUPPLIED BY THE MANUFACTURER

Installers Name and Address

Fire smells when first lit	Providing the spillage test has been carried out successfully, this may be the newness burning off. It is quite normal for some of the protective oils to burn off when the appliance is first commissioned.
Fan fails to start	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check wall switch is turned "ON".2. Check that the red light on the control box illuminates when the "ON" switch is depressed. If no light, check fuse.3. Turn off wall switch, check that plugs, connectors and wiring loom from fire to fan are fully and correctly connected. If all connections are correct, suspect damaged loom or faulty electronic control.
Fan runs but constantly cycles from high to low.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check fan outlet for obstructions.2. Check all the plugs and connectors are correctly and fully connected.3. Ensure silicone sensing pipes are properly fitted to sensing tubes.4. The terminal must only be fitted with the fan outlet on the left hand side.5. This appliance is only for use on 230 volts at 50Hz, being the standard UK domestic supply.
Fan cycles intermittently from low to high on windy days.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This is quite normal on windy days.2. If this occurs on still days then the pressure switch settings may be over sensitive. Consult manufacturer for advice before adjusting this important safety device.3. In exposed locations a small deflector plate may be fitted on the terminal cage to reduce the effect of prevailing winds.
Fan runs in correct sequence but fire will not pass spillage test.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check test method conforms to manufacturers instructions.2. Check rope seal is correctly fitted between flue section and terminal box spigot. It is essential that the rope supplied, is completely around the flue section and seals the gap between it and the terminal spigot so that fan suction is maintained.3. Check for blockages in the flue or fan outlet.4. Check burner pressure and gas type are correct for the fire.5. Check the glass strip is fitted to the appliance hood.6. Check for adequate ventilation or the effect of extractor fans.
Fan runs but pilot will not hold when control knob is released.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check the thermocouple interrupter is located squarely and firmly in the back of the valve and that the interruptor leads are a tight fit onto the spade connections. Tighten thermocouple nut in back of valve.2. Ensure that a pilot flame is engulfing the thermocouple tip sufficiently to heat it fully.
Pilot will not light.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check the gas is turned on and all pipes are purged of air.2. Check for a spark between the pilot body and electrode when piezo clicks. If no spark is present ensure the HT lead is pushed fully onto the connection on the pilot ignition electrode.3. Check gas line and filters for blockages.4. Check to see if pilot can be lit with a match whilst control is depressed at pilot setting.
Pilot shrinks when fire is turned to high.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sign of insufficient gas pressure causing pilot starvation. Check gas pressure at appliance test point.2. Ensure restrictor elbow is fully open.3. Suspect undersized or partially blocked gas supply pipes.4. Check none of the fittings are causing restrictions. Excess solder and flux can obstruct pipes.
Fan or fire cuts off when fire gets hot.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check for blockages in flue outlet which could cause the thermal trip to operate.2. Check for pilot shrinkage due to low gas pressure.
Fan runs constantly at high speed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check connection from wiring loom to pressure switch are fitted the correct way round.2. Under normal conditions the fan should run for only a few moments at high speed before the pressure switch detects the air flow, dropping the fan down to the normal speed. Consult manufacturers before attempting to make any adjustments to the pressure switch.